

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901

XL-NO 36

26 KNOWN DEAD.

One of Boilers In a Factory, at Detroit, Michigan, Exploded.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.

Twenty-Four of Them Lay in Hospitals, While Others Were Taken to Their Homes—Some of the Victims Burned to Death.

Detroit, Nov. 27.—Twenty-six men are dead, five of them unidentified and so terribly burned and blackened that identification is almost impossible, and 24 other men are lying in the various hospitals of the city, suffering from terrible cuts and burns and other injuries, all the results of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector company's large plant at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue.

The Dead.

A. E. Hoffman.
Louis Henning.
Patrick Malloy.
A. E. Miller.
Eugene Bertram.
R. Mulkeen.
Joseph Coffey.
Charles Marvin.
Joseph Koseck.
Stephen Chisp.
George Schenor.
Charles Lydy.
Jacob Keobel.
William Mann.
Christopher Waldman.
Robert Creer.
Edward Burch.
John Schafie.
Richard Ryan.
Douglas Dickinson, boy.
Peter Doll.
Five unidentified bodies.

Injured at Hospitals.

Samuel Riley, engineer; condition critical; bad burns.

A. T. Gidday, suffering from burns.

John Hofflein, badly burned.

John Klinowicz, very badly burned; will probably die.

Herman Goldner, burned about the back.

Tony Walker, foreman of the molding department, nose broken and badly burned.

John Vogt, bruised and suffering from shock.

James Nall, back injured.

Sol Graupe, slight burns.

Bert Dickson, minor injuries.

John Dingal, injured about head.

Julius Liebeter, arm broken and slight burns.

Edward Liebeter, boy, burns.

George Kelsey, head badly cut.

Stephen Nachtigel, slight.

Ignatius Brock, slight.

Gus Galle, head and arms injured.

William Knapp, head cut and suffering from shock.

Bert Martin, leg broken.

T. D. Crowley, slight.

Louis Miller, slight.

Mike Deranger, burned about head.

William Ager, boy, several bad burns and seriously bruised.

William Begeman, arm cut.

Confident Others Were Safe.

In addition to these, a dozen or more of the employees who suffered comparatively slight injuries, aside from the shock, were taken directly to their homes. Eighteen men and boys have not as yet been located either at their homes or at the hospitals. The five unidentified bodies account for five of those, and the officers of the company said they felt positive that the major portion of the remaining 13 were by last night at their homes.

Last night a great force of men was searching the ruins by electric light. The Penberthy Injector company's plant occupied half a square at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue. It was composed of two brick buildings, separated by a 16-foot alley.

The explosion occurred in the rear building. It is impossible to tell exactly how many men were at work in the various departments of this building when the explosion occurred, but the officers insisted that the number was over 25. There are four boilers in the plant, two horizontal ones, which furnished steam for the engines, and two vertical boilers, which were used solely to test injectors. It was the horizontal boiler that was in use which let go and caused the awful loss of life.

Explosion Came Without Warning.

The explosion came without the slightest warning. The floors and roof of the rear building bulged upward and then crashed down with their heavy loads of machinery and foundry apparatus. Walls, roof and all dropped into a shapeless mass of debris. Windows in houses for a block around were broken in the concussion and flying bricks filled the neighboring yards. A dense cloud of dust arose and as it settled it was succeeded by denser clouds of smoke and steam, and agonized cries began to come from the heap of tangled wood, metal and bricks. Those who were only partly buried frantically dug themselves out, and then as energetically turned to digging for their comrades who were buried deeper. FlAMES broke out almost immediately and the cry of fire was added to the suffering of the imprisoned ones.

The alarm was turned in and quickly responded to, liep of different kinds speedily arrived.

Engineer's Life Miraculously Spared.

The escape of Engineer Riley was little short of miraculous. When the boiler let go he was knocked to the floor and one of the smaller testing boilers was blown over his prostrate

form in such a way that one end rested on some debris high above him, thereby forming a shield that kept the falling timbers, bricks and machinery from crushing him. He was taken out by rescuers.

The escaping steam, however,

burned him frightfully. After his arrival at Grace hospital, Riley's first words were: "How did it happen? The engine and boilers were all right."

The property loss, according to Secretary George W. Childs, is about \$180,000. The firm carried \$70,000 fire and some boiler insurance, but how much of the latter Secretary Childs could not state.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been started.

Some of the victims were burned to death.

A BATTLE WAS EXPECTED.

Liberals Retreated—May Have Fought Last Night or Today, Near Colon.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 27.—An over-due passenger train with a marine guard on board arrived here yesterday afternoon. The train brought news to the effect that General Alvaro with about 300 government troops, had crossed Barbacoa bridge and was continuing his march to Colon. He was at Tavera, where he was resting. The Liberal forces continued to retreat before him. They explained their retreat by saying they had no ammunition. All of the fighting yesterday occurred at Barbacoa bridge. Passengers of the delayed train asserted that fully 100 conservatives were killed and wounded during the fighting there and that the Liberal losses were insignificant. The Liberals were approaching Gatun station, about five miles from Colon, and it was believed a decisive engagement would probably be fought last night or this morning at Monkey Hill cemetery, distant about one mile from the limits of Colon.

Washington, Nov. 27.—A brief dispatch came to the navy department last evening from Captain Perry, of the Iowa, now at Panama. The captain simply stated that he was in communication with Commander Delano, of the gunboat Marietta, stationed on the Colon side of the isthmus, which fact leads the authorities to believe that telegraphic connection between the two places continues uninterrupted.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The reported action of Captain Perry, the naval officer in command of the United States forces on the isthmus, in declining to permit any of the Colombian or rebel troops to make use of the railway, may raise an interesting question. It is understood here that the Colombian government feels that it has the decided right to use this railway to forward government troops. This right is based on the fact that the road is on land over which Colombia has sovereignty and is operated under a government concession, Colombia retaining an interest in the road to the extent of \$250,000 per year. Moreover, the Colombian authorities say the rebels have not had their belligerent rights recognized by this or any other government, so that they have no status as carrying on warfare.

COPE IS DETERMINED.

Pennsylvania Pure Food Bureau VIII

Not Permit Agent Terry to Be Mulcted For Costs.

Harrisburg, Nov. 27.—"We are going to fight this matter to the bitter end," said Commissioner Cope, in discussing the alleged flight of James Terry, the special agent of the dairy and food bureau, who is said to have left Pittsburgh to avoid the payment of about \$5,000 costs, saddled on him by the Allegheny county grand jury after it ignored 345 oleo cases.

New York, Nov. 27.—The general superintendents of both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies, whose offices are in this city, said that they did not expect that the strike of the switchmen that is on land over which Colombia has sovereignty and is operated under a government concession, Colombia retaining an interest in the road to the extent of \$250,000 per year. Moreover, the Colombian authorities say the rebels have not had their belligerent rights recognized by this or any other government, so that they have no status as carrying on warfare.

MURDER TO BE THE CHARGE.

Mutinous Convicts From Fort Leavenworth Will Be Arrested.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 27.—U. S. Attorney Dean was here yesterday in consultation with Warden McClaughrey, of the federal prison. After the consultation Mr. Dean said that every convict that is in the mutiny would be tried for murder at the April term of the United States district court. Dean says each one of the 15 prisoners recaptured is guilty of murder.

Warden McClaughrey has received word of the capture at Tuscaloosa, Ala., of James Seymour, one of the convicts who escaped during the mutiny.

Word has also been received that a posse of deputy United States marshals has surrounded Kating and Murray, in the Shawnee hills, in the western portion of Indian territory. These men are desperate and a battle is expected.

LOPEZ'S SECRETARY TO BE DEPORTED FROM MANILA.

Manila, Nov. 27.—Paterson, an Englishman, the secretary of Sixto Lopez, who was smuggled ashore by Fiske Warren, of the Boston, was taken before the collector of the port, W. Morgan Shuster, when he called at the custom house for his baggage. The collector demanded that he take the oath of allegiance, and as Paterson refused to do so, he will be deported.

BRIGANDS WILL AWAIT DISAPPEARANCE OF SNOW.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 27.—The brigands are determined to wait until the disappearance of the snow permits them freedom of movement before resuming negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and Madame Telska, her companion. The impression which prevails among the best informed people here is that Mr. Dickinson's departure for Constantinople increases the difficulty of gaining the confidence of the brigands and expediting a settlement of the ransom question.

Bound and Gagged Operator.

New Lexington, O., Nov. 27.—The night operator of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad was bound and gagged by masked burglars, who dynamited the safe of that company, and the Adams Express company and the United States Express company. The burglars secured but little money and escaped.

Leaves to Y. M. C. A.

Toledo, O., Nov. 27.—The will of Douglas Waite, a brother of the late Chief Justice M. R. Waite, was filed, and he leaves his library, which was one of the most extensive in Ohio, to the Y. M. C. A.

STRIKE A FARCE.

Only Two Railroads at Pittsburgh Were Seriously Affected.

FEW SWITCHMEN QUIT WORK.

Strike Order Not Obeyed by One Quarter of the Men Counted on by the Leaders—Other Railroad Men Opposed It.

Pittsburg, Nov. 27.—Before 6 o'clock last night anxious shippers in the Pittsburg district were relieved of further worry regarding the strike of the switchmen. While the general opinion of the railroad officials was that 400 men would desert their posts and cripple the yards seriously, it turned out that even this conservative estimate was in excess of the real effect of the trouble. Instead of eight roads being affected by the strike order, but two lines were found to be bothered seriously. These were the Allegheny Valley and the Pittsburg and Western railroads.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials found but 12 men short of the regular force at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There were 150 men of the emergency force of that company on hand to fill these vacancies and not a moment was lost nor was a train delayed. The Pittsburg Junction railroad, which is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio system, lost 15 men and suffered temporarily. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, where it was expected that nearly all the switchmen would leave, only five men quit and one returned to work.

The movement of the trains of the Pennsylvania railroad was carried on without interruption. Railroad men laughed when the subject of strike was mentioned. The big yards of this company are, and have been, choked for some time, owing to the enormous freight shipments, but aside from this condition there was no change in the situation. The strike order was not obeyed by one quarter of the men counted on by the strike leaders, and they were surprised and disconcerted. Many of the men who are now out are expected to return, providing they can do so.

Provisionally Signed Scale.

A claim was made by the strikers that the Monongahela Connecting railroad had signed their new scale. This statement was shown yesterday to be only partially true. The officials of the terminal line of Jones & Laughlin, limited, stated that the new scale had been signed provisionally, and that they would pay the new wage rate if all the other roads did. All of the crews of that road were working yesterday, and accepted and delivered freight as usual to the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Pittsburg and Lake Erie roads. Other railroad organizations didn't favor the strike of the switchmen.

New York, Nov. 27.—A double tragedy occurred in the Place d'Opera, opposite the Cafe Paix, in the business centers of Paris. A man stopped a carriage occupied by his wife and her lover. The husband opened fire with a revolver, killing his wife whereupon her companion started to run. The husband fired again, killing the lover, and then was arrested.

BOY SHOT TRAVELING MAN.

Cooly Awaited Arrest and Refused to Give Reason.

Salt Lake, Nov. 27.—William Haynes, a traveling man from Chicago, was shot and probably fatally wounded in the lobby of the Knutson hotel, by Roy Kaighn, the 19-year-old son of Colonel M. M. Kaighn, who is prominent in law and G. A. R. circles of this city.

After firing the shot young Kaighn coolly lit a cigarette, sat down and waited for the police to arrest him. He refused to give any reason for the shooting.

Much mystery surrounds the whole affair. Haynes, the wounded man, acted as best man for Colonel Kaighn at the latter's wedding several months ago, and it is thought that the trouble is associated in some way with that event.

M'KINLEY'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

Appraisers Filed Report — Worth \$135,890.18.

Canton, O., Nov. 27.—The appraisers have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the deceased died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of \$2,655.89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance, \$133,105.15; moneys, \$129.15. Total personal estate, \$135,890.18, of which \$60,132.19 was life insurance. The real estate was not appraised, as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley for life and at her death to his family. It is believed to be worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

Can't Assign His Salary.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The branch appellate court, through Judge Waterman, ruled that a policeman or other public officer cannot assign his salary. The decision is based on the ground that the practice is against public interest. The point arose out of a suit by loan agents to secure the wages of policeman O'Connell, who had assigned his salary for three months to them.

New Consul General Appointed.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The state department announces that George Heimorod, of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed consul general at Apia, Samoa.

AMALGAMATED COPPER

Went Through Varied Course Tuesday—Pretty Accurate Index of Market.

New York, Nov. 27.—Amalgamated Copper went through an exceedingly varied course of movements in Tuesday's stock market and finished unchanged from Monday night. The course of this stock was a pretty accurate index of the general market throughout. The day's net changes were seen to be very small as a rule and considerably mixed, although the extreme range of prices was considerable. A notable fact in connection with the constantly changing course of prices was the consistency of the movements. Sometimes the course of the market would vary distinctly three times within an hour, traversing each time an average range of nearly a point. Yet the whole list moved pretty much in unison, there being no apparent contrast in the tendency of the prominent active stocks.

The opening dealings reflected a distinct effort at a bull demonstration for an advance, the tank line stocks being selected for leadership. Amalgamated Copper was also supported in the opening dealings, but the weakness which quickly developed in this stock was reflected in the whole market, and so with its subsequent changes. The stock fell by successive stages and very uncertainly to 78 and recovered with frequent reactions to 80, ending at 80. There was an entire lack of news to account for the movements. The early weakness was in face of permission from a court to the dividend on that stock under bond. The withholding of these dividends was officially offered as a cause for the reduction of the dividend on Amalgamated Copper. The recovery in the stock was in spite of the sharp break in the price of raw copper in London, following some recent speculative buying in that market.

A striking feature of the check to the recent advancing tendency of the market was the decided decrease in activity. Tuesday's transactions were about half a million shares less than those of Monday. The unsettled influence of the apparent demoralization in Amalgamated Copper was supplemented to a degree by a sharp recovery in foreign exchange, which awakened some renewed questioning over the resources of the money market for the remainder of the year. The lessened supply of exchange is doubtless due to the completion of realizing on what might be called speculative purchases of exchange, which have been recently made. But a reaction in sterling exchange in Paris and the rise in discount rates and in the price of gold in London indicated the possibility of a resumption of the conditions which caused the recent outflow of gold. An advance of 7 points in General Electric, the strength of Sugar and Manhattan and the heaviest of Baltimore and Ohio and St. Louis and San Francisco were notable.

Railroad bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, \$3,725,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Killed Wife and Lover.

Paris, Nov. 27.—A double tragedy

occurred in the Place d'Opera, opposite the Cafe Paix, in the business centers of Paris. A man stopped a carriage occupied by his wife and her lover.

The husband opened fire with a revolver, killing his wife whereupon her companion started to run. The husband fired again, killing the lover, and then was arrested.

SCHEME TO BRAKE SHIPS.

Montreal Man's Invention For Which Great Things Are Claimed.

A contrivance for stopping ocean vessels while going at normal speed is on view in Montreal. It is an invention of Louis Lacoste of that city, son of Sir Alexander Lacoste, chief justice of the court of appeal, who has patented it.

The apparatus, of which Mr. Lacoste exhibits models in tank, consists of one or more pairs of doors attached to each side of ship which can be opened by steam, electricity or compressed air. When opened, they stop the ship within a few hundred feet without any sudden shock. By opening only one door the ship can be brought around much quicker than can be done by her rudder alone.

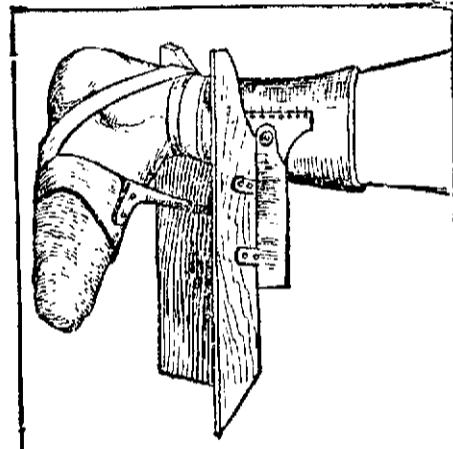
George W. Noll, chief engineer of H. M. S. Tribune, has written to Mr. Lacoste in regard to the device that after seeing the models he believes it to be practicable on the lines shown and to be a great factor of safety. John H. Glass, engineer of the Allan Liner Tunisian, goes further even than Mr. Noll, pronouncing the brake absolutely efficient and calculated to stop a seagoing steamer at full speed within her own length. Less technical opinion has been also favorably impressed with Mr. Lacoste's device.

MUSCLE INVENTIONS

A patent has just been issued to Patrick J. Griffin of Boston for an invention which, Mr. Griffin says, will make it possible for an expert swimmer to cut through the water at a rate of speed which the fastest swimmers of today have never dreamed of reaching.

The device is a very simple one, says the Boston Herald, and consists of an aluminum frame and a pair of wooden wings, which close automatically as the feet are drawn up to the body and, being forced open as the feet are pushed backward, furnish resistance enough so that the body is forced along through the water at a highly increased rate of speed and with a minimum of physical exertion by the swimmer.

The "wings" are attached to a light, concave aluminum "beam," which is securely strapped to the swimmer just above the ankle and is held firmly in place by a toe socket of the same material. Ordinarily the wings will be about 5 by 10 inches, though for racing purposes larger wings can be used, and work on hinges from the beam. When closed, they offer hardly any resistance to a free passage through the water.



SWIMMING DEVICE IN POSITION.

molten wood is reported as a new invention discovered by M. de Gall, inspector of forests at Leuvin, France. By means of dry distillation and high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition. After cooling of the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that mineral. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will, is impervious to water and acids and is a perfect electrical conductor.

Molten Wood.

Molten wood is reported as a new invention discovered by M. de Gall, inspector of forests at Leuvin, France. By means of dry distillation and high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition. After cooling of the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that mineral. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will, is impervious to water and acids and is a perfect electrical conductor.

Pavements of Crystal.

One would scarcely expect to read of streets paved with crystal in any other than a fairy book, yet a new paving material, called ceramo crystal, which is of great strength and durability, has been invented by M. Garchey, the well known scientist, and preparations are now being made to use it on some of the main streets in several European cities. Ceramo crystal is mainly composed of powdered glass, which has simultaneously been submitted to a considerable pressure and to a very high temperature.

Sponges Becoming Scarce.

The fact that it is getting to be more and more difficult every day to procure sponges has been the cause of considerable alarm among those interested in the industry. While the demand has been growing larger each year there has been nothing done to increase the supply. Some five years ago the price started to go up, and last year it was double that of 1836. An importer says there seems to be little prospect of increasing the supply.

WOOD AND FLOWER

The total destruction of a Russian house in six months is an alarming example of the ravages of a fungus—*Mucor laccrymans*—in Europe, says a writer in Popular Science News. With favorable dampness and other conditions, this fungus spreads in white threads over the surface of wood and penetrates its pores in all directions, and the growth may continue for years, reducing the wood to powder. Alkaline liquids favor the germination of the spores.

Although the effects may be so serious, Professor Henry of the Nancy School of Forestry does not find it advisable to discard wood for iron, but recommends more careful seasoning of timber as a preventive and better ventilation of cellars and the drying of affected places as a means of checking the evil, with removal of every particle of infected wood.

To Boom Tree Culture.

Next spring the secretary of agriculture will distribute throughout the country young trees and seeds. Each member of congress will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have trees or seeds sent. The seedlings will be grown in the government propagating houses and forwarded to their destinations with specific instructions as to how they should be raised and cared for. In this way the government expects to start several million new trees every year.

THEATER WAISTS.

Sashes, Flowers and Other Features of Evening Gowns.

Charming theater waists are made of Flemish lace and tucked white chiffon, and it is pretty to give them a little color by using pink or green chiffon underneath for the lining. In some instances the chiffon is the only lining; in others there is a corset shaped lining of silk which is boned.

Loops of black velvet ribbon clasped with a jeweled buckle make a pretty finish. Another idea for a theater waist is white chantilly lace dotted over with opalescent spangles and made over chiffon.

There seems to be no end to the clever ways of combining different kinds of lace in one garment, and the new lace edgings and insertions show the mixture of meshes, braids and stitches peculiar to special kinds of lace. For example, filet, cluny and a Russian braid form one very elegant insertion.

Among other fancy materials for theater waists are the black nets with white wings, tucked white net with black rings, fine flowered nets tucked, alternate bands of tucked silk and lace insertion and narrow mousseline ribbon set together with an openwork stitch.

For the stylish black lace gown real chantilly net patterned with little rings is used, tucked in fine vertical lines for the top of the skirt and trimmed with graduated rows of black velvet around the lower half. A series of black velvet rings or crescents arranged in the form of a tablet are very pretty, too, on the net.

Black mousseline de soie over white chiffon and white silk forms another pretty model. The theater waist illustrated is of lace and chiffon.

For a youthful evening gown white chiffon tucked all over with a half inch



A PRETTY THEATER WAIST.

tuck and a narrow tuck at either side of it is very simple. This tucking is arranged diagonally over the bodice and skirt, which is finished with a ruched blouse of the chiffon not more than ten inches wide.

Sashes of some sort are quite a feature of evening dress, and you see, too, a fancy buckle or an ornament at the back of the belt on a short, fanlike plaiting of satin or chiffon, which makes a pretty finish suggested by the position on heavier gowns.

The skirts of all the dressy gowns are long, with trains quite as pronounced as ever, and the sleeves are dreams, very fussy and varied in the modes of decoration. The strictly evening sleeve for the decollete gown varies in length between the elbow sleeve and the short, almost no, sleeve, which is so much liked by women with pretty arms.

Flowers are used quite extensively as a decoration for evening gowns, pink roses especially. They are caught at intervals in the chiffon frills all around the hem of one pretty lace gown, scattered over the white satin ribbon sash and arranged on the neck and sleeves.

Flowers made of ribbon are the novelty, and they fall from stems like other artificial flowers, quite unlike the chiffon and silk blossoms attached flat to the surface, which were so much seen last season.

Many of the dressy gowns for evening wear at home are in the empire form, with an abundance of embroidery on the short bodice.

In the dressy cloth costumes velvet waists of the same color are a feature. Dark gray, a blue which is almost black and all the creamy tints of beige are popular. A Russian wool lace is one of the trimmings, but rather sparingly used, says the New York Sun, the source of the foregoing.

Well Made Drawn Butter.

Drawn butter, so many times appearing in the final sentence of recipes along with the words "on a hot dish" and "serve immediately," should be made as follows: Divide three ounces of butter into small balls and sprinkle them with a liberal supply of flour. Put one-fourth of these butter balls in a saucepan and heat them, whisking them as they begin to melt. When they are reduced to a creamy smoothness, add the remaining number, one at a time, beating each thoroughly into the already melted butter. When all have been incorporated and the result is smooth and thick, add half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a dash of white pepper. This makes a particularly good sauce for broiled fish.

Celery Sauce For Chicken.

Make a white sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour and a cupful of white stock. Stir constantly until it thickens and is smooth; add salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of the minced tips of celery; stir until it boils and serve. This is excellent with chicken.

A JACOBITE PERIOD HOUSE.

Style of Long Ago Improved by Modern Treatment—Cost, \$2,000.

The simplicity of plan and the simple manner in which the design expresses it are fully shown in the picturesque exterior here illustrated.

The constructive features of this house are fully represented in the gables, cresting, finials, chimneys and porches. The house stands on a brick underpinning and is a good example of one of the half timber and tile designs of the Jacobite period, though, unlike its prototype, shingles cut to a pattern are substituted for tiles from the second story up. The first story shows what has the appearance of a timber construction, although it is only formed in the ordinary manner of finishing frame buildings, by continuing the bolts through and connecting them with angle

boards, being clapboarded with narrow clapboards between, in the customary manner on frame buildings, the frame being first sheathed, then covered with waterproof paper.

The second story is arranged so as to form a hood over the first, being furred out by a molded cornice about eight inches, at which the shingles are curved outward. There are also a similar cornice and curve at the head of the second story window casings, coming out flush with the window casings, which project six inches, thereby giving a deep recessed window on the inside. The first story windows have stained glass transom lights, which are filled with foliated cutouts and wavy borders in leaded frames, which lend a charm to the interior not otherwise obtainable. The floors in vest-

boards, being clapboarded with narrow clapboards between, in the customary manner on frame buildings, the frame being first sheathed, then covered with waterproof paper.

The favors are jack-o'-lanterns painted on water color paper and then cut out. A different expression is given to each face and the names are written across the bottom.

At each plate is a bright red apple, in which stands a small lighted candle held in place by the tiny fastenings used when placing candles on a cake.

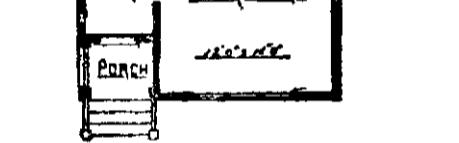
After other good things on the menu comes the luck cake, a large iced pound cake, having a row of gilded wishbones, one for each guest, standing around the edge. In the cake have been placed before baking a ring, a thimble and a piece of silver, signifying to lucky finders of a wedding, a single life or great riches.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

A KITCHEN CONVENIENCE.

A Supplementary Pantry—Economical and Useful the Year Round.

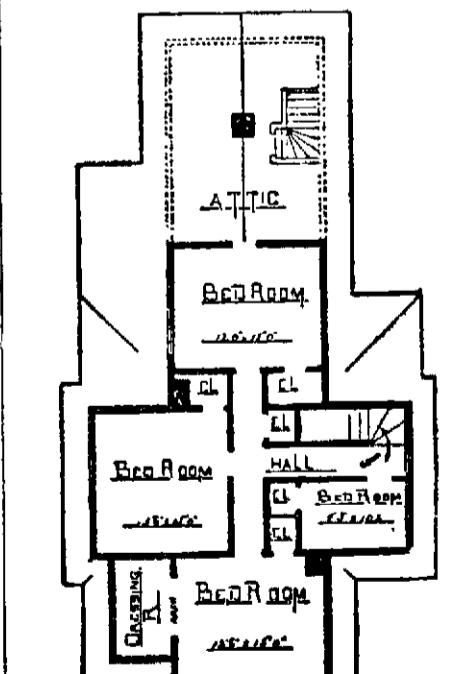
A window safe or supplementary pantry for the comfort of economical housewives is illustrated and described by The Designer. It is made of smoothly planed pine boards, which might



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

tumble, conservatory, bathroom and dining room are of ash and walnut. The doors have pine stiles and rails, with butternut panes. Architraves of butternut with pine doorstops and jambs, architraves having cut work, picked out in color. Inside blinds of butternut, trimmings of real bronze. The work on second story all pine, and the whole of the woodwork throughout, including hardwood floors, finished in natural color of the wood and varnished. The mantels are of hardwood, in design corresponding with the interior finish. The plant cabinet is placed on the south side and connecting as it does with both sitting room and dining room makes it very desirable and renders it an easy matter to keep it warm.

The general plan suggests itself as being very economical, there being no waste



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

of room, as everything is fully taken up and used to the best advantage. The attic room over kitchen and scullery will be found useful for storage. The roofs are shingled and painted black. The exterior walls are painted—body of the work veneered red and trimmed with Indian red and cutwork in black; sash cut in with yellow panels under veranda floors yellow. The cost of this house as built was only \$3,000, and certainly it is a model of neatness and a great change from the stereotyped style of the buildings generally erected in western towns.

If a private house is built without the services of an architect, it is the general and candid acknowledgment afterward that a great mistake had been made and that many things could have been improved by the employment of a skilled man.

FUN ON HALLOWEEN.

A Supper Party With Luck Cake, Red Apples and Wish Candles.

Informal invitations may be sent to dozen friends, the note having in one corner a pen and ink sketch of a witch riding on a broomstick. Cornstalks and yellow ears of corn, with the husks turned back, should furnish the decorations of stairway, doorways and windows.

The only light used must be that which comes from the grinning faces of a dozen jack-o'-lanterns, some placed on the chandeliers over the gas, others on mantels and tables.

In the hall should stand a tub of water in which float rosy apples temptingly inviting the guests to "bob" for them, other apples being placed on tables with fruit knives conveniently near that one may take off a long peeling, swing it three times around the head, then throw it to see whose initial it will form.

In front of the open fire may be several large iron spoons in which is to be melted the lead that, when thrown into cold water, assumes various shapes, from which the events of coming days may be foretold.

In the dining room the same decorations as those of the hall and parlor should prevail, while a huge jack-o'-lantern stands in the center of the table, with a beaming face turned toward each end of the table. On the table, radiating from the pumpkin, should be ears of corn, and between the corn, apples, oranges and nuts.

The favors are jack-o'-lanterns painted on water color paper and then cut out. A different expression is given to each face and the names are written across the bottom.

The favors are jack-o'-lanterns painted on water color paper and then cut out. A different expression is given to each face and the names are written across the bottom.

At each plate is a bright red apple, in which stands a small lighted candle held in place by the tiny fastenings used when placing candles on a cake.

After other good things on the menu comes the luck cake, a large iced pound cake, having a row of gilded wishbones, one for each guest, standing around the edge. In the cake have been placed before baking a ring, a thimble and a piece of silver, signifying to lucky finders of a wedding, a single life or great riches.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality.

When the plates have been removed, nuts, raisins and motto papers are passed, and the guests sit telling stories and breaking wishbones until the candles are well burned down and it is time to make the last wish, when, holding the tiny flame at arm's length, each one tries to extinguish his or hers with one blow, that the dream may become the reality



The medicine habit seems to be a growing one in this country. The number of people who may be seen dosing themselves from a private hoard in street cars and railway stations, at lunch counters and various other public places is really appalling when one considers how sensitive and unstable a machine the human body is.

Every dose of medicine is a dose of poison to the body and besides entails an extra amount of work for the latter in getting rid of it. This is true not only of such medicines as opium, chloral, cocaine, etc., the sleep producers and pain relievers, but as well of the simple drugs, quinine, the liver and purgative pills, the tonic and digestion regulators and drugs of the bromo salter type.

In any ordinary disturbance of the system nature can effect a much more satisfactory cure if let alone, and she does it with the least possible wear and tear to the body. The man who over eats or drinks and then doses himself to relieve the resulting discomfort not only strikes a blow at his vitality by the original imprudence, but still further menaces the latter by pouring in a lot of physiological poisons, which his secretory organs have to collect and excrete.

The man who takes a couple of pills whenever he thinks of it doesn't get much medicine at a dose, it is true, but in the course of a year he has probably taken several grams of aconite or belladonna. If there is any one thing upon which the best physicians agree, it is that the less medicine the human body takes the better off it is.

Medicinal Uses of Pineapples.

Senor V. Marcano, one of the leading medical authorities of Cuba, claims that the juice of the pineapple materially aids the digestion of the proteins of both animal and vegetable food-stuffs, while R. H. Chittenden of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences asserts that fresh pineapple juice is a constant and powerful digestant of albuminous matters, acting in both alkaline and acid media, but more energetically in neutral than in either of the others.



Copper, argentiferous lead, iron ore, arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, antimony, bauxite, tin and other minerals are found in large quantities in the Persian mountain districts.

The Persians dig unsupported shafts, not more than twenty or thirty feet deep, and abandon them as soon as water makes the work difficult, reopening the vein at another spot. Only the surface coal is utilized.

The rich Persian coal veins are not properly appreciated, says a recent consular report. They cover wide regions and are worked in a very primitive way. There can be no doubt that if vertical and horizontal shafts were driven into the veins and the water pumped out quantities of good coal could be brought to the surface.

Zinc in New South Wales.

Zinc ores are distributed widely over New South Wales. There have been received at the department of mines in Sydney specimens of ore from ninety-six different localities. There are several combinations of this ore among these specimens. Red oxide of zinc contains 80.3 per cent of zinc. The carbonate of zinc contains 52 per cent of zinc in combination with silver and zinc blonde. Sulphide of zinc, containing 67 per cent of zinc when pure, also often contains iron and sometimes cadmium.

The Odor of Minerals.

Gold and platinum have little or no odor, but the smell of newly cut tin and of other metals is very pronounced. It is suggested that uranium furnishes a clew to the odors of metals, as this is a very strong smelling substance, and it always gives off the so called Baequel rays, consisting of streams of minute corpuscles.

To Explode Dynamite With Safety.

According to United States Consul Brunot at St. Etienne, France, a local inventor named Aubert has produced a successful apparatus for exploding dynamite with safety in coal mines where gas is present in dangerous volume, without the use of electricity, the installation of which is always costly and subject to disarrangement. The instrument seems to cover the exposed end of the safety fuse, to fire it and to receive all flame and sparks thrown off without allowing any communication with the atmosphere.

Making Artificial Diamonds.

By his new method Dr. A. Ludwig of Bernberg, Germany, heats graphite electrically between metal pole pieces in an atmosphere of greatly compressed hydrogen gas and claims that the process gives an almost complete conversion of the highly heated carbon into diamonds. He declares he has made possible a continuous production of large, compact masses of diamond at moderate cost. The metallic poles are claimed as essential to success.

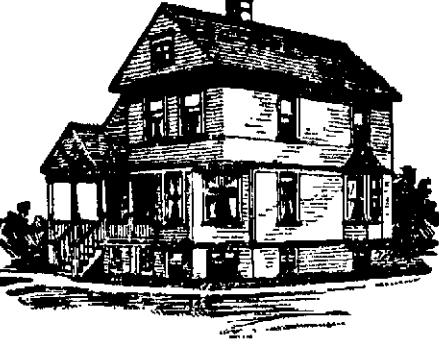
The Smell Limit.

M. Bertholot, the French chemist, has been trying to find what is the smallest weight of an odorous substance that can excite the nerves of smell in a human being. By repeated dilutions he found that even such an unimaginable quantity as three-eighths of a millionth of a grain of iodofrom would produce the characteristic smell, and musk was many times stronger still.

FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

Plans For a Cozy Dwelling at a Cost of \$2,000.

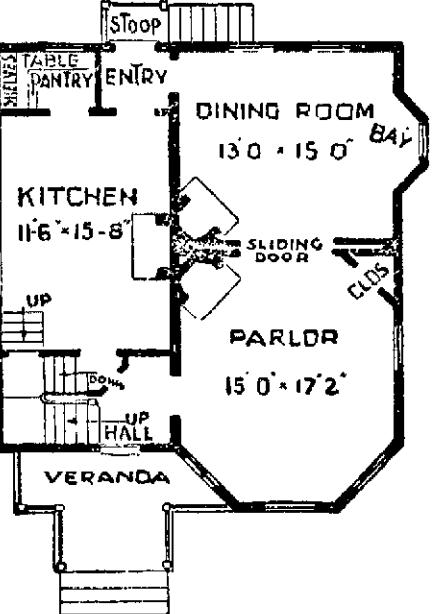
In planning the erection of a house the first consideration should be the useful rather than the ornamental, though the latter should not be neglected. Be sure about the merits of its general arrangement to make an intended home what is expected of it, and let it have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. These latter are the gifts to us of nature. Let us make the most of them and in planning our homes not forget to unite them to the



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

things of everyday life, remembering that the foundation of beauty is suitability and that the road thereto is not the extravagance but the usefulness of our designs.

Plan.—Frame cottage, 27 feet front, 32 feet deep, suited for erection on a site 40 to 50 feet front. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 8 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet 6 inches. Cellar of stone to grade level, brick for underpinning, cellar cemented, walls white coated, frame sheathed, papered.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

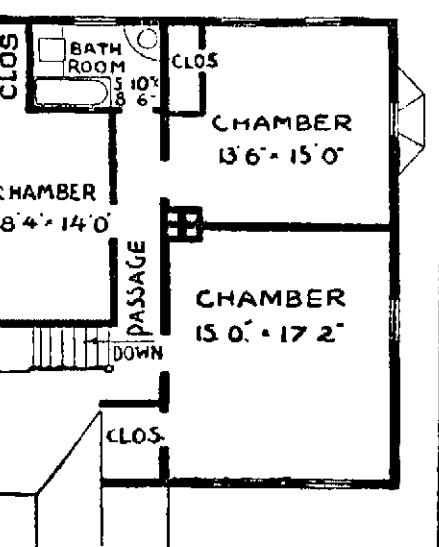
First story clapboarded, second story, gables and roofs shingled. Open fireplaces on first floor; two wood mantels. Brick set range in kitchen.

Interior finish of white pine, filled and varnished on main floor and painted elsewhere, piped for gas, blinds to windows, plumbing complete, with water connections from street main, cesspool for drainage.

Cost to build, \$2,500.

This is a very cozy home for a small family and will command itself favorably to a large number of people needing about the room it gives.

Plumbing is nicely set for economy, is ample and all sufficient for such a house.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and not liable to get out of order. In the erection of such a house I always advise the putting in of hot air pipes and registers to second floor at the start; then it is a simple matter to set a furnace in the cellar and heat the whole house from one fire, and do it fully as cheap as putting in a parlor stove.

G. P.

How to Choose Wall Papers.

The wall paper has much to do with the appearance of a room. It should be selected with reference both to the size and situation as well as the purpose of the apartment which it is to adorn.

For sunny rooms with much light an expert in interior decoration advocates blue or green wall papers, light and delicate in tone for drawing rooms and boudoirs; rich and deep for dining rooms and libraries.

For a dark, gloomy room the sunshine is literally carried in by rich yellow paper, and a most dreary apartment has been magically transfigured into an absolutely golden room, with yellow satin over curtains, yellow and white muslin under ones, a golden brown carpet and golden and white upholstery.

Some people hate yellow. They say it is bilious looking. For these there is a wide range of reds—the geranium and Indian tones for a dining room or library and all the varying tints of pink for a boudoir.

Small rooms should not be covered with wall paper of a large design. Indeed, the wall paper chosen should be of a very small pattern or quite plain, and the curtains, carpet, etc., look well if of the same color, but a deeper shade than the paper. This will not break up the lines of the wall.

A Hospital Room at Home.

The ceiling, walls, floor and furniture should be so constructed that they can be washed clean or otherwise rendered aseptic without injury, and regard should be had for obtaining the best possible light, ventilation, control of temperature, sanitation, access and isolation, together with accessibility to water and toilet adjuncts. This room should be one of the most pleasant in the entire house and need not be reserved for use only in time of illness in the family; nevertheless, when occasion arises it may within half an hour be changed into a more or less complete hospital room.

THE OUTSIDE OF A HOUSE.

The Ideal Design Expresses Privacy and Hospitality.

The exterior of a house must be conditioned not only by its interior arrangements, but by various external considerations too often overlooked. The natural characteristics of the location should play an important part. The house should seem a harmonious outgrowth of its surroundings—should grow up out of the rocks or take its place with special reference to the surrounding trees. If it occupies the summit of a hill, it should follow the long low lines that give a sense of stability and security rather than the turreted and belvedered outlines that only accentuate the building's comparative insignificance.

In general a country house will do well to emphasize the horizontal lines, while a house in a confined city lot will emphasize the vertical. Otherwise in the country there is too much the effect of the fragments of blockhouses which hopefully cumber a city's outlying districts.

If a house is to occupy a prominent position in a town or village, it must have a corresponding dignity of design.

Plan.—Frame cottage, 27 feet front, 32 feet deep, suited for erection on a site 40 to 50 feet front. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 8 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet 6 inches. Cellar of stone to grade level, brick for underpinning, cellar cemented, walls white coated, frame sheathed, papered.



ARTISTIC RHODE ISLAND PORCH.

A shingled cottage would be an evident absurdity on Fifth avenue, and the same principle holds true in lesser degree on humbler streets.

In the third place, the house must harmonize with its architectural neighbors if brought into close comparison with them. Large grounds or an isolated site brings its own freedom, but a French chateau or a Mexican villa in the midst of an old New England village street would be so incongruous that no charm in the design, per se, would atone for its lack of harmony with its surroundings.

Originally in architecture is a dangerous aim for the average housebuilder. He should strive rather to make the best of the "thing as it is" by just proportion and refinement of detail. The design must also express its purpose. It should not look like a public building. It should have an air of privacy, of domesticity, a word descended from the Latin for house.

Moreover, the design should reveal in a measure the arrangements of the house. For hospitality's sake the main entrance should be and usually is emphasized in the design. The principal staircase can be expressed by an oriel or a window in its landing. The principal rooms will find expression by the emphasis laid upon their windows, by grouping or otherwise.

Among the various fads and fashions that have swept over our domestic architecture none has had so sane and healthful an influence as the so called "colonial," which still holds sway. Its sobriety, restraint, dignity, beauty of proportion and refinement of detail are along the line of what is best in architecture, and it has exerted a most beneficial influence on American tastes and ideals.

Granted that we have a design whose general proportions are good, its outlines pleasing, no less insistence must be laid upon whatever ornament and finish are added. This may be much or little, as means or taste demand, but it must be good as far as it goes, and rightly placed. The little Rhode Island porch here shown, for instance, is a simple thing, but it has style; it adds an air of quaintness and refinement.

Good Housekeeping.

A Refreshing Item of the Menu.

As a freshener for the appetite apple sorbet fills a useful place on the heavy menus of autumn and winter holidays.

The Boston Cooking School Magazine recipe is as follows: Quarter six red apples without paring or coring them;



APPLE SORBET.

cover with water and cook until soft; strain through a jelly bag, pressing out the juice. When cold, add the juice of one lemon, three grapefruit and four oranges; also a cup of sugar for each quart of juice; stir until the sugar is dissolved, then freeze to a mush. Serve after the roast.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE SMART SOCIETY DINNER AND THE FAMILY FEAST.

Rich Flowers For the Table—Turkey and Mince Pie Still to the Fore. How to Carve the Festal Bird. House Parties the New Thing.

The chrysanthemum is a great favorite on Thanksgiving dinner tables, and a charming effect for the occasion is a centerpiece of yellow chrysanthemums, with favors consisting of bunches of violets tied with red ribbon. This may sound a bit garish, but if the correct shade is chosen the ensemble is really lovely.

A new and very smart thing for the Thanksgiving table is a huge bowl of



PLUNGE THE FORK UPRIGHT INTO THE CENTER OF THE BREASTBONE.

deep red chrysanthemums with half a dozen or more pure white turkey feathers among them.

The smart Thanksgiving dinner of society still includes turkey and mince pie and even sometimes two kinds of pie, but ice cream is added as well. A good menu for a Thanksgiving dinner begins with raw oysters, followed by a cream of celery or a clear soup, roast turkey, sweet potatoes, cauliflower and cranberry sauce. The cauliflower must be au gratin. The small white onion with the cream sauce is also allowable and quite fashionable.

In place of game, ducks or celery, salad may be used, and it must not be forgotten that a fish course comes after the oysters. For this salmon is preferred, although salmon is not, as a rule, connected with a Thanksgiving dinner. The dinner is served entirely a la Russe, but it is considered better, instead of merely a slice of bird being placed on each plate, for the turkey to be left on a dish with the pieces cut off by the side, and it is certainly more appetizing than where one merely receives the allotted portion.

There are no vegetables on the table, only such decorations as will look well, with salted nuts, olives and candy in pretty silver dishes, the idea being to have the table look as attractive as possible without any food being seen.

It is said this plan was first devised by a very economical housekeeper, who contended that "folks didn't eat so much food when folks didn't have it to look at."

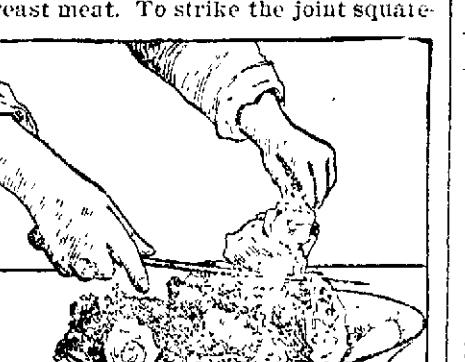
Outside of very up to date and smart establishments the Thanksgiving dinner continues to be essentially a family feast at which the host usually manipulates the carving knife and fork. There seems to be a tradition that on this day the bird in all its brown and savory splendor should be placed intact upon the table. With this in view a few suggestions as to the proper way to carve a turkey may not come amiss.

The first move of the carver is to insert the fork astride the breastbone, at the point, plunging it deep enough to secure a firm hold. Then remove the drumstick with one stroke of the knife, first cutting through the skin down to the joint, hitting it squarely. It is a little difficult to locate this joint, but by pressing the leg away from the side of the turkey it is readily found.

It is claimed that the expert carver does not remove the fork from the breast until he has quite finished. Be that as it may, it is quite necessary to use the fork in separating the thigh from the "drumstick," and the "hip" is a favorite part with many.

To accomplish this make a V shaped cut toward the joint, holding the thigh against the side of the turkey with the fork. The "drumstick" drops off neatly into the platter.

The next stroke removes the wing. A deep cut through the ball and socket joint severs this with a part of the breast meat. To strike the joint squarely



A NEAT STROKE THROUGH THE BALL AND SOCKET JOINT SEVERS THE WING.

ly the first time requires skill, though sometimes it is done very neatly by pure luck, and this calls forth most favorable comment from the expectant and hungry assemblage. If the knife doesn't strike the joint at first, move it back and forth, pressing the wing away from the body, disclosing the ball of the joint, then a cut through the ball and the wing is detached.

When this process is completed, the disjointed portions are laid to one side of the platter or put on a separate plate to allow of free space for slicing the breast meat.

Within recent years, especially in the south, house parties have become the rage, being especially popular with those who are so fortunate as to possess suburban homes, and they are a delightful form of Thanksgiving entertainment.

STANDARD TIME.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

26 John St., New York.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

26 John St., New York.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

26 John St., New York.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

26 John St., New York.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

26 John St., New York.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

80 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLION, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1855

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1857,

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Barney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Bankin's News stand in
Worth Mill street

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901

It is to be hoped that the humane and sensible recommendations of Superintendent Henry C. Eyman, in his last annual report to the trustees of the Massillon state hospital, regarding the establishment of an institution, centrally located, designed to receive acute insane patients of the state with a view to their ultimate recovery and return to the world of sanity and usefulness, will receive serious consideration by the proper authorities. As long as there is the slightest possible chance for the recovery of an insane patient, he should be given that chance. Dr. Eyman believes that facilities for the scientific care and treatment of doubtful cases could be greatly improved. The acute mentally sick, he says, should require individual and constant care as well as the physically sick.

The festive peanut is not usually included in lists of staple foods, but Americans would hardly know what to do without it, judging from the fact that \$10,000,000 worth of peanuts is consumed by them annually. New York uses more than half a million bushels a year. Europeans do not eat them to any extent, but grind them into meal for cattle, or press the oil from them for lubricating purposes. One hundred million pounds are brought to Europe annually from Africa and India, half of which goes to Marseilles to be made into oil. The bulk of the American crop is produced in Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. The peanut was first brought from Spain to Virginia, and took kindly to the light Southern soil. So extensively has its production spread, that now America not only raises enough for its own consumption, but also exports peanuts to Europe in large quantities.

A recent illustration of the statement that there is no humor in statistics is furnished by the bulletin which has appeared in Washington emanating from the census department and giving with much particularity and seriousness the details of "Agriculture in Alaska." For obvious reasons any comprehensive account of agriculture in Alaska would be as difficult as reports of snow drifts under the equator. A computation of the Alaska bulletin shows that in this political division of the greater United States, having an area of nearly 600,000 miles, there are four oxen of the aggregate value of \$150, and all of them "over three years of age."

There are also returned 13 dairy cows and 167 chickens. The age of the chickens is omitted from the bulletin. Agriculture in the line of hay yielded \$160 last year. There was also derived \$95 from the sale of eggs and poultry, but the hog raising industry would seem to be languishing for there were no sales of pigs during the entire year, though there are ten pigs in Alaska, the census computers reporting that "the lack of grain is an obstacle to success in this branch of stock raising." American farmers need not be terrified concerning outside competition by the last government report from Alaska.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING.

The Independent has recently received a number of requests for information concerning the origin of Thanksgiving Day. For the enlightenment of those interested, the following bit of history is reprinted from G. A. Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic."

The Pilgrims (at Plymouth) fond as they were of social enjoyment, had since landing known no day of rest, except the sacred day of worship. Now, (in 1621, the year of their landing from the Mayflower,) that the summer was passed and the harvest ended, they determined to have a period of recreation, combined with thanksgiving for their many mercies. The governor thereupon sent out for hunters, who in one day secured enough game to supply the colony for nearly a week. Hospitality was extended to Massasoit, who accepted and brought ninety people with him. The guests remained three days, during which they captured five deer to add to the larder of their hosts. The motley company indulged in a round of amusements, and the colonists entertained their visitors with military tactics and evolutions. Without doubt, religious services opened each day; for the Pilgrims were cheerful chris-

tians who carried religion into all their affairs. Thus heartily and royally was inaugurated the great New England festival of Thanksgiving. For two centuries it continued to be a peculiarity of the Eastern states; but it has now become national, its annual return finding a welcome along the lake shore and the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In 1628 a public day of thanksgiving is noticed; and one is mentioned in a letter of 1632. I do not doubt that such a religious festival was held after every harvest, and that it was so much a matter of course that records did not make of it any more than they did of the training day, with its sermon and holiday features.

ACCIDENT AT FULTON.

Arthur Daily Sustains Partial Fracture of Skull.

Canal Fulton, Nov. 26.—Arthur Daily, aged 24, employed in the store of his uncle, C. R. Daily, was struck on the back of the head by a piece of heavy casting which fell five feet, at 6:30 o'clock Monday evening. A partial fracture of the skull was sustained. The casting was a part of an elevator wheel, which was broken some time ago. C. R. Daily had cautioned his employees not to go upon the elevator, as he suspected there was danger of the iron coming down. The iron struck a beam as it descended, its force being thus broken. Otherwise Daily would surely have been killed.

THE FINAL CHAPTER.

Fair Association to Die a Happy Death.

The Massillon Street Fair Association, at a meeting Sunday, decided to banquet itself and then to quietly pass out of existence. Mayor Wise, W. A. Pietzcker, F. A. Vogt and H. V. Kramer were named a committee to arrange for the banquet. The Association finished its last business a few days ago, when it settled the Bammerlin damage claim.

OBITUARY.

MISS MARY WESIE. After ten months suffering from a tumor in the stomach Miss Mary Wesie died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wesie, near Newman, at 6 o'clock Monday evening. The deceased was born in Germany 20 years ago, coming to this country with her parents when an infant. Beside her parents three brothers and four sisters remain to mourn her death. The funeral will take place from the residence at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. L. H. Barry will officiate. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

ALLISON WELDY.

Allison Weldy, a state hospital patient, died at the institution Monday. He was 48 years of age. He had been an inmate of the hospital for two years. The body was shipped to Ravenna today where a wife and several children live. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

EDMUND ZERA HINGELEY.

Edmund Ezra Hingley, a grandson of J. B. Wert, of this city, died at Pipestone, Minn., Tuesday, of typhoid fever. The funeral will take place at Minneapolis Friday. Mr. Wert and Mrs. H. W. Loefler, an aunt of the deceased, left last night for that place. The deceased was 20 years old, and was a son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Hingley, formerly of this city. He was in charge of an electrical plant at Pipestone.

NICHOLAS KNEFFLER.

Nicholas Kneffler, aged fourteen months, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kneffler, of Orange street, died Tuesday night. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at their farm residence in Lawrence township, Stark county, situated one-half mile northeast of Lawrence and three miles southwest of Canal Fulton. Thursday, December 12, 1901, the following articles: 5 head of horses, all good work horses; 29 head of Holstein cattle, among which are 17 milch cows, a number of which are registered, all coming fresh in the spring; 11 spring calves; one thoroughbred Holstein bull; 8 head of hogs, all July pigs; lot of chickens.

Full line of farming implements including fertilizer grain drill, nearly new, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plows, feed grinder, etc. Spring wagon, double and single harness, hay by the ton, corn and oats by the bushel, corn fodder by the bundle; also a lot of 5 and 10 gallon milk cans. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale.

HURFORD BROS. • Jonas E. Eschelman, clerk; Brenner & Son, auctioneers.

When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels, making you feel like a new man. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

TRY RICHEIMER'S home made fruit cake, only 35 cents per pound. Sold elsewhere at 70 cents.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The segregation of the criminal insane by the establishing of a separate institution for their care is again urged. Present institutions are not constructed as prisons and it is with difficulty that these viciously inclined patients are controlled.

THE DIET FOR THE INSANE.

A more careful study of the subject of diet is recommended. The melan-

ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. Eyman Makes it to Hospital Trustees.

A MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

Percentage of Recoveries 44.6

—Per Capita Cost \$141.81

—Erection of a Centrally Located Institution for the Care of Those Acutely Insane Suggested — More Employment and Diversion Needed

—The Study of the Diet—

The Criminal Insane.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, at Columbus, Tuesday evening, submitted the ninth annual report of the institution to the board of trustees and Tuesday it was presented to the governor. Copies of the report were given to the newspapers several days ago with the understanding that it should not be printed till Tuesday, as an earlier publication would be a discourtesy to the trustees and the governor. Dr. Eyman was much pained today to learn that in certain cases his confidence had been betrayed, and the report, in its entirety given to the public by some of the amateurs' journals before he had given it to the trustees.

The report, which was approved by the board, follows in a condensed form:

There was admitted during the year 215 patients of whom 116 were men and 99 women; the whole number under treatment was 950. There were 209 persons discharged during the year, of whom 114 were men. Of this number 96 recovered, 28 were discharged improved, 16 unimproved and 68 died. Of the recovered 51 were men; of those who died 37 were men. The per cent of deaths on the total number under treatment was 7. The 68 deaths were due to twenty-five different causes, some of which were: Paresis, 9; organic disease of the heart, 5; pneumonia, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; organic disease of the brain, 9; senility, 3.

The ages of those admitted were as follows: Under fifteen years, 1; between 15 and 20 years, 3; between 20 and 25, 17; between 25 and 30, 24; between 30 and 35, 28; between 35 and 40, 27; between 40 and 45, 29; between 45 and 50, 16; between 50 and 60, 37; between 60 and 70, 27; between 70 and 80, 4; over 80, 1; unknown, 1.

The reported duration of the insanity of those admitted was, under 1 month, 55; between 1 and 3 months, 48; between 3 and 6 months, 38; between 6 and 9 months, 12; between 9 and 12 months, 10; between 1 and 2 years, 16; between 2 and 3 years, 12; between 3 and 5 years, 5; between 5 and 7 years, 2; between 7 and 11 years, 1; between 11 and 13, 1; between 13 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 25, 1; over 25, 2; unknown, 9. Of those admitted during the year were native born, 181; foreign born, 25; unknown, 9. Of those remaining there were probably curable, 54; possibly curable, 81; chronic and probably incurable, 606.

RECOVERIES.

The report gives the recovery rate, based upon total admissions, as 44.6. In making this rate, all cases of doubtful recovery have been eliminated. The rate equals the average recovery rate of institutions of the kind. It is recommended that the institutions for the care of the insane should take on more of the hospital and fewer of the custodial features. At present hospitals of this kind are largely refuges. The acute mentally sick it is set forth, should require individual and constant care as well as the physically sick.

"I believe," said Dr. Eyman, "that a hospital could be built and fitted up with every appliance known to science for the betterment of this most unfortunate class of people at a very moderate cost. This hospital could then be placed in charge of medical men of such ability that there could be no question as to the maximum benefit to the patient. This institution should be centrally located, and receive all the acute insane of the state. This would not mean that the existing institutions should become purely custodial. Many persons recover after one, two, or more years of insanity and the field of usefulness would be widened rather than constricted."

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The segregation of the criminal insane by the establishing of a separate institution for their care is again urged. Present institutions are not constructed as prisons and it is with difficulty that these viciously inclined patients are controlled.

THE DIET FOR THE INSANE.

A more careful study of the subject of diet is recommended. The melan-

choly individual should have a special diet, as nearly all the patients suffer from some form of dyspepsia. Fatty foods, milk, ham, cod liver oil, matline, eggs and easily digested animal foods such as beefsteak, fish, and fowl can be used to advantage in feeding the melancholy. Anything that will produce adipose is indicated. "Laugh and grow fat" is an old saying, but from an alienist's view point it were better said, "grow fat and laugh."

EMPLOYMENT AND DIVERSION.

The report says that the weakest point in Ohio in beneficent care of the insane is the lack of facilities for congenial employment. Special efforts should be made for the employment of those patients who have been business men, professional men, or those engaged in vocations other than ordinary manual labor. Agreeable occupation is the keynote to improvement in many cases.

EXPENSES.

The per capita cost per year, including officers' salaries, was \$141.81. The per capita cost since the opening, inclusive of the officers' salaries was, 1899, \$214.29; 1900, \$168.29.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Under this heading Dr. Eyman testifies to the faithfulness and ability of the medical staff, Steward Latimer, Storekeeper Capeller, the supervisors, attendants and employees. He also acknowledges the kindness of the Massillon Daughters of Veterans and the children of the Richville avenue school for their gifts of flowers; the ladies of St. Timothy's church and to those in charge of the public library for magazines and illustrated papers; the Revs. C. M. Roberts, F. H. Simpson, J. F. Clokey, J. I. Wilson and L. H. Stewart, who conducted religious services, and finally the members of the board of trustees for their constant co-operation and sympathy.

"I AM THE MAN."

"Farmer" Gray After a St. Louis Fortune.

THE ESTATE OF CARROLL GRAY.

It is Believed That the Rightful Heir Lives in Massillon — Nothing Has Been Heard from Wright Shaw Since He Went Away to Become Rich.

"I believe I am the man they are looking for," remarked "Farmer" Thomas Gray, of 20 South Waechter street, Monday morning, referring to the letter of inquiry to the marshal from a St. Louis lawyer as to heirs of the late Carroll E. Gray, formerly of Massillon. "I have written to them anyhow. I figure that Carroll Gray must be a son or a grandson of Matthew Gray. You see our family located in Pennsylvania about the year of 1812. Those of Matthews' sons that wasn't killed in the civil war went west, and one of them was Carroll. Now, whether it's the same Carroll or not I don't know, but I mean to find out. Like as not he went down about St. Louis and bought up a big lot of land for a little money, and now that land has a part of St. Louis on it and is worth big money. That's my opinion."

WRIGHT SHAW'S WINDFALL.

Wright Shaw, a coal miner living northwest of the city, a month ago went to Columbus, Kan., to take charge of an estate said to be worth many thousand dollars, which had been left by an uncle. Nothing has since been heard from Shaw. His friends think it unlikely that Shaw, if he gets the fortune will continue to reside hereabouts.

HIS ARM CRUSHED.

Richard Llewelyn Seriously Hurt at Zanesville.

Mrs. John T. Jenkins, of 138 Washington avenue, today went to Zanesville, where her brother, Richard Llewelyn, was recently seriously injured. Mr. Llewelyn is a roller in one of the steel mills. In some manner his left arm was caught between two journals and was badly crushed. His entire body would have been drawn into the rolls but for the prompt action of fellow-workmen.

A Great Statesman's Secret.

The secret of a celebrated statesman's long life was his systematic way of eating. Every bite of food was chewed thirty times before swallowing. The result was he naturally enjoyed good health. Most men and women bolt their food, and eat things which were never intended to be eaten. They become constipated, lose flesh, and are irritable and nervous, and the first thing they know they are "played out." It is gratifying to know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures stomach troubles. It is a purely vegetable medicine that has stood the test of fifty years. It cures cases which seem to be hopeless. Sufferers from any disorder of stomach, liver or bowels should try it.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The segregation of the criminal insane by the establishing of a separate institution for their care is again urged. Present institutions are not constructed as prisons and it is with difficulty that these viciously inclined patients are controlled.

THE DIET FOR THE INSANE.

A more careful study of the subject of diet is recommended. The melan-



COPRIGHT 1898 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI

A GREAT MAN'S IDEA.

GENIUS, as Ruskin defines it, is simply a superior power of seeing. Have you the genius to see how important an element in the success of your house-keeping is the use of Ivory Soap? Judged by the work it does Ivory is the cheapest soap in America to-day. It is harmless. Embroideries, laces and delicate stuffs should be washed only with Ivory Soap.

DOYLESTOWN IN DARKNESS.

The Northern Ohio Traction Company several times, but nothing has come that village is having trouble of its them. The light plant has been several months ago the people held up awaiting a street car line. It is hoped to use it as an inducement. The village was lighted by gasoline lights, but the other night some miscreants destroyed all of them. Now the residents go about giving access to Akron. The \$10,000 authorized would furnish a plant large enough to supply power to the electric line. The line went the way of most of its kind and nothing has been done about an electric plant. The

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents. They have submitted propositions to

the Northern Ohio Traction Company several times, but nothing has come that village is having trouble of its them. The light plant has been several months ago the people held up awaiting a street car line. It is hoped to use it as an inducement. The village was lighted by gasoline lights, but the other night some miscreants destroyed all of them. Now the residents go about giving access to Akron. The \$10,000 authorized would furnish a plant large enough to supply power to the electric line. The line went the way of most of its kind

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Genet, in North Mill street, a daughter.

Miss Georgia Hamilton, of Orrville, will be a guest of Miss Arline Burkle over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dobson, of Wheeling, and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Russell, of Alliance, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Dobson.

F. Engleman has taken out a building permit. He will erect a frame dwelling of seven rooms in South Eric street, at a cost of \$1,450.

The house and contents of William Jones, at Pauls, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. A piano only was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Massillon Shirt and Skirt Company gave a taffy pulling for its employees at the factory in Charles street, Tuesday evening. About 35 persons were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Focke, who have been guests at the Theodore Focke residence, in East Oak street, for the past two weeks, left this afternoon for their home in Baltimore.

Dr. Irene Hardy left this morning for Phoenix, Ariz., where she will remain several months. Her sister accompanied her. They will visit in California before their return in the spring.

Wade B. Mell, of Akron, has secured a contract to furnish all the pipe for a sewer system to be built at Santiago, Cuba. The pipe will all be made at the plants in Akron and Barberton.

John Myers, William Myers, Alex Shanklin, Orlando Stoner, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brinker, all of Tuscarawas township, left Monday evening for San Diego, Cal. They will remain several months.

The funeral of the late Mary Beise took place from the residence near Newman at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. L. H. Burry officiated. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The Knobloch auction sale of properties did not take place Saturday afternoon, the wet weather having interfered with the attendance. Two residences in West Tremont street were to have been sold.

Miss Laura Yohe and Miss Lena Slinger went to Akron today to attend the wedding of Miss Minnie Slinger and Frank Boughton, which will take place at St. Bernard's church on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

A census of Youngstown, taken by the Directory Company, shows that the city's population at the present is 54,428. The federal census gave the city 41,885, but it was claimed by prominent citizens that it was too few and the Directory Company was hired to take the census over again.

"I believe that the electric line has been a benefit to the business people of our village," remarked J. B. Rogers, a Navarre merchant, who is in the city today. "Some were afraid it wouldn't be. We see that while some Navarreites go to Massillon to buy, some Massillonians come to Navarre to buy."

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Humberger and Mrs. I. Ulman left on Sunday for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Humberger will remain until after Thanksgiving, expecting to be joined at their hotel by Miss Isabel Humberger who is a student at a Garden City, L. I., school. Mrs. Ulman will be the guest for several weeks of her son, William A. Ulman.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson, whose resignation as pastor of the Church of Christ was accepted a week ago, said today: "I have formulated no plans as to what I shall engage in or where I shall locate after my resignation takes effect. I shall reside here until spring anyway and may make my home here permanent. I do not know whom my successor will be."

Dr. L. E. Sisler, of Akron, the new treasurer of the Macabees, says that the members of the order will not be called on to make up the shortage of his predecessor, Thompson. Several members have sent in contributions, but these have been sent back in every case. There is enough money in the treasury to stand the loss, but the indemnity companies that were on Thompson's bond will make up every dollar of the shortage.

The pall bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Gran, which took place from St. Paul's Lutheran church Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock were, Frederick Radtka, John Howald, David Schaidnagle, George Yochin, Horace Lape and Lorenz Hamill. The Rev. L. H. Burry officiated. Friends from out of town who attended were Mrs. Mary Weidner, Lester Weidner, Mrs. B. Ketterer and Mrs. Anna Hartzell, of Akron. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The strike of the telephone linemen at Akron, which has been in force for more than two months, has been declared off and part of the men have returned to work. The men go back at the terms offered by the companies.

the latter having refused to give an inch. The men went out because the companies refused to sign a new scale prepared by the men, and have been out nine weeks. The men also wanted their union recognized but the companies refused to accede to this demand, and about 80 men went out. They were employed by the Central Union and People's Telephone Companies as linemen and day workmen.

A REWARD OFFERED.

County Commissioners in No Hurry.

WRECK ON THE W. & L. E.

Canton Knights of Columbus Will Go to Akron on Thanksgiving Day — Metallic Art Company Makes an Assignment.

Canton, Nov. 27.—The county commissioners have offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the five fellows who robbed the residence of Balsam Race on November 9. The fellows bound and gagged the inmates of the house and threatened them with torture. After securing a few dollars they stole a horse and buggy belonging to John Sheets and departed.

A freight wreck occurred on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad at the Tucarawas street crossing about 8:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. The engine and several coal cars were derailed by reason of a defective frog.

Freight traffic was cut off during the night, but there was no interference with the running of passenger trains. The initial number in the course of five entertainments arranged by members of St. John's Catholic church for this winter, took place at the church Tuesday evening. The audience filled the church and the programme was of exceptional interest to the musically inclined.

A deed of assignment was filed in probate court by the Clewell Metallic Art Company at 3:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Attorney J. J. Grant was named as assignee. The assets of the company are estimated at \$2,000 with liabilities not given. The company has been engaged in the manufacture of art goods, with a factory in Toledo.

Joseph B. Fowles and Anna Miner, of Massillon, have been licensed to wed.

SOME COURT NOTES

One Man Hunted Unlawfully — Others Fought.

Bert Witmer, of Canton, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Sibila Tuesday. Witmer pleaded guilty to having hunted on Sunday. His arrest was caused by Deputy Game Warden Dan Gleeson.

Two men were arrested in Clay street this afternoon for fighting. They gave fictitious names. Their hearing will take place this evening.

Jacob Weller, a canal boatman, was arrested Wednesday morning on a warrant sworn out by John Hugi on a charge of assault and battery. Trouble occurred between the men on the tow path near Hugi's home. Weller pleaded not guilty before Justice Sibila Wednesday morning. In default of bail he was committed to the city prison. He will have a hearing Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Humberger and Mrs. I. Ulman left on Sunday for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Humberger will remain until after Thanksgiving, expecting to be joined at their hotel by Miss Isabel Humberger who is a student at a Garden City, L. I., school. Mrs. Ulman will be the guest for several weeks of her son, William A. Ulman.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson, whose resignation as pastor of the Church of Christ was accepted a week ago, said today: "I have formulated no plans as to what I shall engage in or where I shall locate after my resignation takes effect. I shall reside here until spring anyway and may make my home here permanent. I do not know whom my successor will be."

Dr. L. E. Sisler, of Akron, the new treasurer of the Macabees, says that the members of the order will not be called on to make up the shortage of his predecessor, Thompson. Several members have sent in contributions, but these have been sent back in every case. There is enough money in the treasury to stand the loss, but the indemnity companies that were on Thompson's bond will make up every dollar of the shortage.

The pall bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Gran, which took place from St. Paul's Lutheran church Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock were, Frederick Radtka, John Howald, David Schaidnagle, George Yochin, Horace Lape and Lorenz Hamill. The Rev. L. H. Burry officiated. Friends from out of town who attended were Mrs. Mary Weidner, Lester Weidner, Mrs. B. Ketterer and Mrs. Anna Hartzell, of Akron. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The strike of the telephone linemen at Akron, which has been in force for more than two months, has been declared off and part of the men have returned to work. The men go back at the terms offered by the companies.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY, Bremond, Texas.

Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Headsache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but **SURELY**. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed—but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. CORLEY,



FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY J.S. TRIGG
COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY
J.S. TRIGG, ROCKFORD, IA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

One cow with a diseased hoof, which affected the quality of her milk, was responsible for a loss of 3 cents a pound on the entire make of a Wisconsin cheese factory for over thirty days, or until the source of the trouble was located.

Everyting points to still higher prices for beef. The more money the American citizen makes the more and better beef he wants. We do not believe anything but a run of hard times will ever bring up beef production to equal the demand.

Through the west there has been four times as much corn cut up, bound and shocked as ever before. This forage will release an immense amount of hay and thus become indirectly a substantial source of revenue to thousands of farmers.

A good many of the Illinois men who sold out at \$100 per acre, expecting to buy just as good farms in Iowa and southern Minnesota at \$50 an acre, were not quite quid' enough and found out that the last named farms have jumped in price to \$70 and \$80 per acre.

The peach growing belt in the west was moved easily a hundred miles north the past season in all the western states and large crops raised where it had been thought impossible to grow this fruit. Perhaps the peach belt will follow the corn belt in its extension north.

A feature of the dairy interest in Norway consists in placing a dish of porridge on the threshold of the cow barn on Christmas morning. While this smacks of superstition, it is still better than swiping old bosky with the fork handle on days which are not rated as holidays.

One reason why the south does not attempt to raise its own corn is the great difficulty in keeping the corn when raised. The moist, warm fall and winter weather prevents the perfect ripening of the corn, while even northern grown ear corn placed in crib in Louisiana will mold and spoil.

We know of several men who will harvest thirty-five or forty bushels of good corn to the acre who should, if they don't, feel real michting over the way they howled over the loss of their corn crop last July. It always pays to trust Providence just a little bit when a fellow has done his level best.

The harvest is past and the summer ended, and evry weed which grew in the highway around the farm went to seed. So general has this thing been that we are ready to favor a change in the law which will compel a man to fence his crops and leave the highways as a commons pasture for the stock.

We rode over a section of country lately where the cocklebur held undisputed possession of nearly all the tillable land on the farms. It was the very worst weed show that we ever saw. The landowners in that section have a serious problem to contend with, and it will require united effort to subdue the pest.

One of the very prettiest of lawn trees is the common baw, or thorn bush. It may be pruned as closely as a red cedar into almost any shape and in no manner injure the grass which grows beneath it. These trees may sometimes be found in an old pasture where they have been browsed by the stock into an ideal shape for a lawn tree.

Whatever method you may adopt in the handling of the shocked corn, do not leave it out in the field until the snow is piled up two feet in depth around the shock, for if you do you will wish that you had never cut up a hill. Nothing wears on a man's piety more than to have to handle shocked corn when the butts are frozen into the mud and snow.

We once watched a man cultivating a little patch of corn upon the side of a West Virginia mountain. The slope was so steep that he had to do all the work by hand with a hoe. This was raising a corn crop under difficulties, for, aside from the hard labor, the coons, crows and gophers were each waiting for a chance at the crop as soon as it was big enough for them to eat.

We note with pleasure the work that is being done by many of the great railway corporations in the matter of improving the looks of their rights of way and their depot grounds. In fact, the roads are setting the farmers a splendid example in the matter of keeping down the weeds, while the small parks at the depots are becoming object lessons in landscape gardening and decorative effect for all.

We note that the old trouble in the matter of tying the shocked corn is just as common as ever this fall. The shocks are tied too low down, leaving the head spreading and fuzzy to catch the rain and spoil the corn and fodder also. The well put up shock should be a cone when settled. Nearly half of the fodder was spoiled last year as a result of this careless and improper method of tying the top of the shock.

A reader anxiously inquires whether it is any worse for a farmer to go off on a Sunday excursion than it is for him to stay at home and stoke his neighbor's chickens. Passing the question of the Sunday excursion, we will simply say that it is a strictly pious duty to stoke the chickens if they are scratching up your garden. This chicken business is enough to make the most saintly old deacon fall from grace.

The calf intended for a beef animal should be kept continuously fat from the time of its birth until he is ready for the slaughter house. The heifer calf intended for a milk cow should be kept just thrifty, but never fat.

The August exports of wheat from this country were 26,604,832 bushels, or more than double those of August a year ago. America is the Egypt to which all the heathen and Philistines of other countries are looking for bread.

WHY THEY FRET.
For some reason we notice that the women do not take as kindly to the work incident to the care of their homes as men do to the work of providing for their families. For instance, there will be ten times as much kicking and jawing about washing the dishes and the like among a lot of girls as there will be among boys who have much dirtier work to do in caring for the stock on the farm. Men put more enthusiasm into their work, no matter if it be hard, drudging and every way unpleasant, while so many good women seemingly resent the fate which compels them to perform the drudgery of the home. Why cannot women accept their limitations, and invest homemaking and home-keeping with the same enthusiasm that men put into their business? One reason is that so few girls are ever taught how to care for a home in a business-like and intelligent manner and so work all their lives at a disadvantage, doing work in the hardest way and ignoring a hundred economies and methods which would make their work easier and more pleasant. We will put it this way—the average American girl is allowed too much liberty, is not sensibly and practically trained and is taught that the chief end of her existence is to secure some man who will take care of her and provide for all her wants. Reform on these lines is needed not only for the sake of the woman herself, but for the sake of her husband and children.

SOIL ROBBING.

The very choicest elements of soil fertility from hundreds of thousands of farms in the great Mississippi valley in almost inconceivable quantity are yearly dumped by this river into the gulf of Mexico. The process of erosion goes on all the year round, particularly in the winter in the south while it is suspended during the period in the north. Every hill placed under cultivation continues year after year its quota of soil through the medium of the little creeks and streams to this tremendous waste. Because this process is continuous in the south is one reason the soil of the south is less fertile than that of the north. There is no one thing which should be so closely watched by the owner of rolling and hilly land as this loss of fertility by erosion, the grand larceny committed by the pilfering waters carrying off the farmer's wealth little by little in solution.

None of our forage plants comes up with a fall growth quite equal to the sweet clover, but some way stock does not take kindly to it.

Lard is quoted at wholesale at 12½ cents per pound, a fact which is likely to weaken the argument against oleo and cottonseed oil substitutes for it.

The Lord made four things which man cannot improve upon—a Polled Angus steer, a blue grass pasture, a strawberry and a Jersey cow.

One dollar and a quarter per bushel is just four times too big a price to pay for potatoes when one has reference to them as a nutritive ration.

A good August rain in New Mexico advanced the price of cattle from \$12, \$17 and \$20 for one, two and three year old animals to \$15, \$20 and \$23.

It seems like carrying coals to New ca to import potatoes from Europe to this country, yet this will be done on an extensive scale before another potato crop is raised.

It looks as though the limits of profitable sheep production in this country had been about reached unless our folks will eat more mutton and less beef and pork.

Instead of serving potatoes with a meat order the dining cars and many of the restaurants are now serving them as side dishes and charging an extra 10 cents for them.

Possibly 20 cent corn and hog cholera have something to do with each other. Ordinarily if hogs do die when corn is 50 cents it is no great loss, provided they die young enough.

Many a man who has not enough faith to accept the simplest of religious truths will devour with a keen relish any of the fancy brands of sausage meat turned out by the packing houses

A September frost which spared the dabbins, nasturtiums and canna was still severe enough to kill every leaf on the coleus, showing it to be one of the most tender of our summer growing plants.

One of the most extensive feeders of beef cattle told us recently that he always made the most money in feeding either when corn was 20 cents or 50 cents, his best returns being from the 50 cent corn.

If the Grout bill for the suppression of oleomargarine stood as good a show in the next congress as a bill for the suppression of anarchy, the dairy cows of the country would forthwith hold a judicical meeting.

When the conditions are all favorable, the milk of a fresh cow may be considered usable at the 10th milking. When men seek to work any of the other four milkings on to the creamery, they do a dirty trick.

A pretty good rule as to milk and cream furnished the creamery is this: If for any reason it is off in quality that you would not use it yourself, don't send it, just applying the "do as you would be done by" test.

The tea roses did not like the extreme dry heat of midsummer, even though they never lacked for water, but they did respond to the moderated and moister heat of September with an abundance of beautiful bloom.

The calf intended for a beef animal should be kept continuously fat from the time of its birth until he is ready for the slaughter house. The heifer calf intended for a milk cow should be kept just thrifty, but never fat.

The August exports of wheat from this country were 26,604,832 bushels, or more than double those of August a year ago. America is the Egypt to which all the heathen and Philistines of other countries are looking for bread.

A PLEASANT HOME.

Substantial and Attractive Dwelling to Cost Complete \$3,500.

Often by a good combination of plan and outline a plain home will be more pleasing than an ornate and elaborate design. Here is a charming design which illustrates the truth of this. The house is situated on the east side of an avenue or street upon a lot of 50 feet frontage. The building is placed nearer the left hand side of the lot, so as to secure a carriage driveway of ample width, with a small lawn besides. A veranda protects the entrance and a portion of the southerly side of the house, which is a necessary thing, especially in midsummer. From the veranda you enter a narrow hall, which is increased in width to receive the handsome staircase which leads to the second story. This narrow part of the hall may be separated from the staircase hall by handsome portieres, thus forming a vestibule without a door, if so desired.

The stairs are arranged to obtain the best effect, which is made complete by a pretty stained glass window over a broad landing four steps above the floor. A cozy seat is built in the angle, thus utilizing all space. At the left of the half is the parlor, which communicates with the dining room by folding doors. Each of these rooms communicates with the hall by swinging doors in the usual way.

The approach to the kitchen is placed under the stairs and is not noticeable. Direct communication is obtained between the dining room and the kitchen through the pantry. The kitchen is provided with a closet, kitchen range, sink, hot water boiler, wash trays and all modern improvements complete.

In the second story are two good sized chambers, two small bedrooms, a bath

and a large room, which is a good size for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large room for a nursery or a playroom.

It is a good plan to have a large

